Management of the protected areas in sand habitats is a thesis interested in the management techniques in relation to the sand habitats. In Central Europe, sand habitats are a rare and threatened grassland biotope. In the Czech Republic, we can find natural sand habitats localities, which are threatened by the human impact and anthropogenic localities, which tend to increase in number.

Diversity and richness of the natural stands is gradually decreasing due to the high sensitivity of the species to any change of the local environment. These changes are mainly caused by the human activity.

The negative effects are eutrophication, acidification and accelerated succession.

The management of the sand habitats should contain many succession regulation tools and techniques reducing eutrophication. I discuss mowing, removal of the expansive plant species, pasturage, burning and sod disturbance or sod cutting. Each of these methods has specific impacts on the ecosystems and the best management combines them to achieve the best performance of the protected area.

The most preferable method seems to be sod cutting, due to its high effectivity. However, there are many questions about sod cutting that need to be answered in a future study, such as how the population dynamics after sod cutting will look like, what the phases of the succession will it include and what will be the impact of additional management.

Key words: management, sand grasslands, protected areas, eutrophication, pollution, succession regulation, reducing eutrophication, mowing, pasturage, burning, sod cutting, NPP Kleneč, Dianthus arenarius subsp. bohemicus